

No. 5442 號一十四百四千五第 日五念月三年多乙緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 30th APRIL, 1876. 五年禮 號十三月四英 港香 [PRICE \$24 P.R. MONTH.]

Intimations.

FLORET—Kinet, when you have time,
 meet your father and correct address
 to be in town for a week.
 STEWARBERY
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.
 FOR SALE
 A MARE, of the best Puritan make, newly
 shod, and specially fitted for this Climate.
 Apply to
 A. KLECKOWSKI,
 Office of the China Traders Insurance Co.,
 646 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.
 FOR MANILA (Direct).
 Steamship
 "ESMERALDA."
 The said, will despatch TO DAY,
 at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 A. MACG. HEATON,
 444 Hongkong, 29th April, 1875.
 FOR MANILA (Direct).
 Spanish Steamer
 "RHUT."
 Master, will be dispatched TO MOR-
 row, the 1st prox., at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 REMEDIOS & Co.
 444 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.
 LOSE A CONSIGNMENT OF

Undergrids are prepared to dispose
of the same by Retail at Manufacturers
TERMS—CASH ONLY.
Apply to
LADOCKER & Co
532 Hongkong, 25th April, 1875.
FOR SALE.
PAIR OF MARINE ENGINES, 80 Horse-
Power, direct acting vertical Cylinders
16 inches diameter, 2 feet 6 inches stroke, cast-
iron cylinders, in good working or-
dination complete, with 62 Feet of 7 1/2
Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet
in diameter.

DOUGLAS LAIPAIR & Co.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1876.

BULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

MONSIEUR A. SIENKIEWICZ a remis
aujourd'hui le service A. M. L. Pichon
remplacé pendant son absence en qua-
lité de Consul Adjoint de France à Hong-
kong A. Manno.

Paris, 1876.

[H 463]

STORAÖE.

On has received on Stora in First-class
Godowns (Helykanyak) a notice of Messrs.
W. & A. Swan & Co. of about 500 tons of Copper
mined on the Prop. West Wacchi.

T. G. LINDSTADT.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1874.

**STEAMER RUSSIA, GERARD,
 STEE, FROM LONDON, PENANG,
 AND SINGAPORE.**

INSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
 Steamer are hereby informed that their
 goods are being landed and stored at their risk
 at Godown of the Undermgnl, from whence
 they may be obtained.
 Consignees wishing to take their Goods from
 the wharfe alongside the wharf are at liberty to

The cargo remaining in store after the 8th May
 will be subject to sale.
 The cargo of Lading will be counter-signed by
 Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
 Agents.
 /, Hongkong, 29th April, 1875.

NOTICE TO DISGUISEES.

INSULINAE AND ORIENTAL STRAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S. S. LOHRAEY.
 DISGUISEES OF Onco by the above-named
 Vessel, from Hongkong and the intermediate
 ports, and in connection with the S. S. *Delhi*
Kadins, from Lanton, are hereby notified
 that their Goods are being landed at Shantou
 from the *Delhi* Kink in the Company's Godowns at
 that Port, whence delivery can be obtained
 at this date.
 Goods not delivered by the 3rd proximo will
 be subject to Rent.
 A. MOYER,
 Superintendent.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*,
from London, in connection with the
S. S. *St. Lawrence*, are hereby informed that their
goods are being landed and stored at their risk
at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery
may be obtained from SATURDAY, at 10 A.M.
The consignment will be forwarded on, unless
otherwise ordered, on MONDAY, at 10 A.M.
TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., requiring
to be landed here.
The bills of Lading will be Counter-signed by the
Company.
Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY
the 27th inst., at noon, will be subject
to sale and landing charges.
To the Fire Insurance has been effected.
O. BEMTAND,
General Agent.
11 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1875.
FROM ROMAN PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.
MRS S. S. *Angen*, Captain Sparto, having
arrived from the above Port, Consignees
are hereby informed that their Goods
being landed and stored, at their risk also

boats alongside wharf are at liberty to
depart. Cargo will be forwarded on to
regional vessels; the contrary is re-
quested. No. 80 DAK
Goods remaining in store after the 23rd inst.
are subject to rent
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents
Singapore, 19th April 1915.

NOTICE TO DISSEMINATORS

SUBSCRIBERS of the following Cargo are
requested to send in their Bills of Lading
the undersigned for counter-signature, and
to make immediate delivery; the Cargo has been
detained and will attract risk and expense.
No insurance has been effected.
C. BEERTRAND,
Principal Agent,
"De Donnat," 264 Jooj, 1914.
S. S. "Mascot," 1115 Marseilles, 1871.
Lemo Boolee
Lemo Pandura
S. S. "Fai-shan," 354th March, 1871.
1 ruse Sauderia

1 case Merchandise.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1975.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Underlined has been temporarily suspended to the 15th of May, 1915, in consequence of the death of Mr. J. D. CHASE, 480 Hongkong, 24th March, 1915.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the China Overland Trade Reports for the Year 1914. Price Ten Dollars. Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 1st February, 1915.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 30TH, 1915.

The Medical Reports furnished by the surgeons to the Customs at the Treaty Ports in China are usually both instructive and interesting. Some of those contained in the last volume, for the half-year ended 30th September, 1914, are full of information and do more than a passing word, as they throw a good deal of light upon sanitary conditions in China, and the health of the natives. Thus Dr. JAMES WATSON shows that in Manchuria, where the drainage is very imperfect, an excessive rain-fall, like that which occurred in the summer of 1873 and 1874, converts the country into a swamp and causes both debilitation and sickness. The mortality was not very much increased, but the natives suffered from rheumatism, ague, and from all kinds of dyspepsia. The health of the residents at Newchwang appears to have been fairly good during the time embraced in the report, spite of the malarial situation of the settlement. The recently built houses, according to the Doctor's recommendation, bore all well raised from the ground, with the best results to the health of the inmates. Pools of stagnant water, however, still numerous. Those might be readily drained into the river, and it is to be hoped his suggestion will not be lost sight of. Dr. WATSON in his report speaks highly of the nutritious properties of millet. He states that during the winter of 1873-74 a famine prevailed in the country, and the people flocked into Newchwang to try to obtain food. The Chinese food opened kitchens to feed these destitute folk and for three months gave one meal a day to about 1,500 of them. This meal consisted simply of boiled millet, and the recipients looked remarkably well on their restricted diet. "When it is remembered," writes Dr. WATSON, "that during three months the fifteen hundred people had only one meal a day, were insufficiently clothed, miserably housed, almost entirely destitute of fire, and generally exposed to the most depressing conditions, it will strike any one who thinks of the matter at all, that millet must have wonderfully sustaining powers. This fact I have had strongly impressed upon me during my residence in Manchuria, and it has often seemed to me that an attempt should be made to introduce a grain of such thoroughly nutritive qualities into foreign countries where food is dear and where it too often occurs that the working people are ill-nourished and of stunted growth. Here, where in times of prosperity the common people live almost entirely upon millet, as fine a class of labourers is raised as may be seen elsewhere in the world. I have already made one or two experiments with millet as a diet for foreigners in China, and I have every reason to be satisfied with them. As this subject is of considerable interest, I would suggest that millet should be used as the sole diet of prisoners confined in Consular jails at the China ports, for crimes of violence, when the term of imprisonment does not exceed three months. It does not seem to be a very hard condition that criminals should be fed for a limited period on food which is used by tens of thousands of fine, healthy, hard-working men throughout their whole lives." This suggestion is certainly worth consideration. The Doctor, who thinks that what is the fare of many honest and hard-working men is good enough for criminals, so long as their health is not likely to suffer from its use.

The health of the European residents in Fuzhou has been, according to Dr. JAMES WATSON's report, very good on the whole, though several of those who lately arrived to instruct the Chinese in military tactics suffered severely from fever. Among the Chinese no epidemics occurred, but remittent and intermittent fevers were very prevalent, especially towards the end of the season. Most of the fatal cases were, however, caused through neglect. The troops brought from the North of China have enjoyed excellent health. There was much serious illness in Shanghai. Dr. JAMES WATSON tells us, during the half-year, and this was due, he considers, to the fact that the air was constantly laden with moisture and ground exhalations. Malaria fever, diarrhoea, a kind of dysentery, and a remittent fever of a typhoid character prevailed, and the rate of mortality was decidedly above the average. Dr. JAMES WATSON again adverts to the impurity of the Shanghai water supply, and points out the intimate connection which exists between impure water and the spread of typhoid fever and other diseases. This has been often urged before, and illustrated only too frequently in England. It appears that the residents of Shanghai are not susceptible to the Doctor's advice, since they have just formed a Waterworks Company, and hope soon to obtain a supply of properly filtered water, free from mud and other impurities. Dr. JAMES WATSON details some interesting cases, each of which contains some feature of importance, and they will doubtless be eagerly read by medical men and those interested in medical science.

The report of Dr. JOHN DUNN, of Peking, is, owing to its having been sent too late for publication in the last volume, issued for the half-year ended March 31st, 1915. It states that the winter just concluded was not a healthy one, and that as usual, with the advent of cold weather, the small-pox appeared among the Chinese. The number of deaths among the foreign residents was unusually large, but with the exception of one, none of them could be said to be due to climatic causes. Dr. DUNN enters at great length into the question of the rates charged by life insurance companies for European residents in Peking. The Standard Life Assurance Company have divided the ports of China into three classes. The first class includes Chiao, Tientsin, and Newchwang, the second Shanghai, Ningpo, and the winter ports, and the third class the southern

ports and Peking. It was thought at first that this was a geographical error, but in reply to some inquiries addressed to the company the parties were assured it was done after deliberate consideration. It appears they came to this conclusion owing to the sanitary conditions of the capital being reported as defective and unlikely to be improved, together with the fact that foreign residents are scattered among the native community, instead of aggregating on a common site as in the Treaty Ports. The Doctor takes up the question of Peking in right good earnest, and labours to show that a great mistake has been made in ranking it in the third class. He points out that the capital, as compared with all other Chinese towns, is well built, the houses not crowded together, and many of the streets wide and spacious. Hundreds of cars are employed daily in collecting any rubbish or refuse that can be used as manure, and the soil is so sandy and absorbent "that impurities which could not be tolerated in other places may be permitted" there with impunity. The lanes of Peking, Doctor DUNN assures us, "are superior in width, cleanliness, and appearance to the best, cleanest, and broadest streets of any of the three Northern ports." He goes on to remark that the lakes, palaces, gardens, and the residences of Europeans are within the walls, and that there is besides a great deal of unoccupied ground within the limits of the city. He then proceeds to institute comparisons between Peking and the Treaty Ports—comparisons which, as Dr. DUNN says, are odorous. He shows that the foreign concessions at these ports are either hemmed in with crowded Chinese quarters, or have in their vicinity filth, stagnant water and offensive graveyards, or suffer from bad drainage, accumulations of garbage, and soiled rivers. The water at Peking is of the very purest quality and the supply abundant. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and the soil permitting little or no evaporation, the heat is never oppressive. The hot weather lasts only six weeks, and even after the warmest days the nights are always cool. The North-west is the prevailing wind, giving Peking bright skies and warm sunshine, and driving away all noxious vapours that might be likely to collect. There are few dull or foggy days, and the rainfall is not excessive. When to these details Dr. DUNN adds that the mode of life among the foreign residents there is much quieter than that followed in the ports, and that several have found the climate very beneficial to their health, he considers he has fairly made out his case, and has demonstrated that the location of Peking in the southern group is a mistake, and that the extra rate of premium demanded from life policy holders is out of proportion to the risk involved. We hope the worthy Doctor's elaborate vindication of Peking will be perused by the Assurance Companies, and fresh inquiry made. He has certainly made out a strong case in favour of his view. Reports from Hankow, Chiao, Fochow, Swatow, and Amoy are also included in the volume, but we have not space now to notice them all separately.

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ports and Peking. It was thought at first that this was a geographical error, but in reply to some inquiries addressed to the company the parties were assured it was done after deliberate consideration. It appears they came to this conclusion owing to the sanitary conditions of the capital being reported as defective and unlikely to be improved, together with the fact that foreign residents are scattered among the native community, instead of aggregating on a common site as in the Treaty Ports. The Doctor takes up the question of Peking in right good earnest, and labours to show that a great mistake has been made in ranking it in the third class. He points out that the capital, as compared with all other Chinese towns, is well built, the houses not crowded together, and many of the streets wide and spacious. Hundreds of cars are employed daily in collecting any rubbish or refuse that can be used as manure, and the soil is so sandy and absorbent "that impurities which could not be tolerated in other places may be permitted" there with impunity. The lanes of Peking, Doctor DUNN assures us, "are superior in width, cleanliness, and appearance to the best, cleanest, and broadest streets of any of the three Northern ports." He goes on to remark that the lakes, palaces, gardens, and the residences of Europeans are within the walls, and that there is besides a great deal of unoccupied ground within the limits of the city. He then proceeds to institute comparisons between Peking and the Treaty Ports—comparisons which, as Dr. DUNN says, are odorous. He shows that the foreign concessions at these ports are either hemmed in with crowded Chinese quarters, or have in their vicinity filth, stagnant water and offensive graveyards, or suffer from bad drainage, accumulations of garbage, and soiled rivers. The water at Peking is of the very purest quality and the supply abundant. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and the soil permitting little or no evaporation, the heat is never oppressive. The hot weather lasts only six weeks, and even after the warmest days the nights are always cool. The North-west is the prevailing wind, giving Peking bright skies and warm sunshine, and driving away all noxious vapours that might be likely to collect. There are few dull or foggy days, and the rainfall is not excessive. When to these details Dr. DUNN adds that the mode of life among the foreign residents there is much quieter than that followed in the ports, and that several have found the climate very beneficial to their health, he considers he has fairly made out his case, and has demonstrated that the location of Peking in the southern group is a mistake, and that the extra rate of premium demanded from life policy holders is out of proportion to the risk involved. We hope the worthy Doctor's elaborate vindication of Peking will be perused by the Assurance Companies, and fresh inquiry made. He has certainly made out a strong case in favour of his view. Reports from Hankow, Chiao, Fochow, Swatow, and Amoy are also included in the volume, but we have not space now to notice them all separately.

On the arrival of the British steamship *Brassey*, Captain, yesterday, she went over to her sister ship, the *Ching*, the yellow flag, here being station on board.

An official of *Hakow*, *Yung Kwei*, who, while in his official capacity, the operation of a machine for working up waste silk, is about to construct a similar one for use in his own country—*Japan* *Gazette*.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from New York stating that the representatives of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, who were in London, last week, for the purpose of discussing the proposed merger of the company with the *Imperial* *Company*, have been informed that the *Imperial* *Company* has decided to withdraw from the proposed merger, and that the *Imperial* *Company* will continue to operate as a separate entity.

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